THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

A certain tract of Land, called "St. Matthew," situate on the north west side of the Ohio, in the county of Westmoreland (now the county of Allegheny) in the third district of donation land, No. 139, beginning at a post on the bank of said river, thence by lot No. 138, north 291 perches to a post, thence by lot No. 134 east 163 perches to a post, thence by Samuel Nicholson's district south 364 perches to a chesnut oak on the bank of said river, thence down the same 177 perches to the place of beginning, containing 310 acres, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances; the property of *David Duff*, at the suit of James Duff, assignee of John Smith, who was assignee of William Henderson.

Wm. WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, October 7, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

One lot or piece of ground, situate in Elizabeth town, Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, numbered in the plan of said town 16, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, on which is erected a house one and an half story high, and a number of fruit trees planted.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No 38, containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 120 feet, adjoining William M'Call, and under good fence.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, marked in the plan of said town, No 14, on Third street, and adjoining John Scott, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth.

Also, one other lot or piece of ground, situate in said town, and marked in the plan No. 17, containing 60 feet in front, and 120 feet in depth, adjoining John Slaughter. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Sutton and Christopher Doughty, at the suit of John Wilson.

And, by virtue of writs of venditioni exponas, will be sold at the same time and place, a certain piece of ground situate in the borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at a stake now the corner of the lot of William M'Gowan, on Liberty street, and running by the same 12 1-2 feet to a stake of lot No. 8, thence along said street 42 1-2 feet to the corner of Strawberry alley, thence along the same to Church alley, thence along the same to where it meets with Robert Campbell's corner, being the residue of lots Nos. 6, 7 and 8, be the same more or less, lot No. 9, beginning at the distance of 63 feet from Strawberry alley, and running 23 feet to an alley three feet wide, thence along said alley 30 feet to the place of beginning, being part of lot No. 9, on which is built a two story frame dwelling house, smith shop, etc. subject to 75 dollars yearly ground rent; the property of Jacob Gossin, at the suit of William Woods, for the use of Peter Magnier and James Riddle.

A certain lot or piece of ground situate in M'Kee's Port, bounded by Third street, Blackberry alley, Poplar alley, and lot No. 198, numbered in the plan of said town 194, containing on Third street 55 feet, and extending back 140 feet, on which is erected a frame house, about 16 by 14 feet; taken in execution as the property of Robert M'Kee, at the suit of John Irwin

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about the 20th of August last, a small dark brown or mouse-coloured *MARE*, 8 or 9 years old, the off hind foot white, some saddle marks, her mane trimmed, paces and trots. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN M'COLLOGH.

October 1, 1811.

FOR SALE.

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col James O'Hara, and others Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.

August 30, 1811. tf

FOR SALE,

THREE Lots of Ground on Strawberry alley, in the Borough of Pittsburgh Each Lot is 25 feet front and 60 feet deep, and well situated between Liberty and Smithfield Streets The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to *John Poyntz*, or to the subscriber.

ROBERT BALDWIN.

October 2, 1811 tf

RICHARD JAMES,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully acquaints the public, that he manufactures GLASSES, of the following description, viz:

Minature, Locket, Breast-Pin, Bracelet, and Ring } Glasses, of all kinds.

Watchmakers may be supplied with flat Chrystals and Chamber Clock Glasses, of all sizes, fitted into their settings, on the shortest notice.

Coachmakers Lamps furnished and secured with Glasses of all sizes.

R. J. engraves on glass, all kinds of fancy borders, flowers, cyphers, &c. on passage-lamps, decanters, goblets, wine-glasses, &c or any other inscription that may be wanted

Storekeepers can have their glass ware engraved at such prices, as, he flatters himself, will give general satisfaction.—All kinds of plain glass engraved, to suit the taste and fancy of house-keepers.

☞ Apply at his Manufactory, in Second street between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

October 17, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, for travellers and others, that may favour him with their custom, at his old stand the sign of the *TURK*, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. Having supplied himself with every accommodation necessary, he flatters himself that by unremitting care and attention to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

G. STEWARD.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seat for water works

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a COMET in 1712.

IN the year 1712, Mr. Whiston calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of October, at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following.—The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening, but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the Comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent, and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the Comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to the booksellers to buy each of them a bible, and bishop Taylor's holy living and dying. The run upon the bank was prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7,000 kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole farce, sir Gilbert Heathcoate, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring them "to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye on the Bank of England."

London paper.

From the Alexandria Daily Advertiser

Avast, there Mr. Printer—You stow away such a parcel of long legged palaver in your paper, that a body's upper works are all conflusterated. I want to have a little go ashore jaw with you—You must know I've just arrived from Lisbon—Bonaparte's people have been trying to play the devil in that country, but they've not been able to get to windward of the British, so they told me the old cock swears he'll take a trick at the helm himself and drive that Wellington and his crew into the sea—Howsomever the British don't value his swaggering—They told me a great many stories about them Monshurs, as how they tied men and women to the trees in the sun, and left the poor souls there to die. Thinks I, if that's the course you steer, my hearties, the devil send his compliments to you say I—Well, Mr. Printer, I ax'd every body I come athwart, what Bonaparte was killing them people for, but nobody told me any thing like the clean thing—Some said one thing, and some another—Ben Bobstay, our steward, one of your keen fellers, says that Bonaparte and the king of Portingal had a quarrel, and that the king would'nt fight, so Boney is kicking up all this bobbery by way of taliation, I think they call it; well, says I, its a pity them people should suffer for other folks misdoings; but you know every thing's ordered aloft; *each bullet has got its commission*, as the song says, so I spose we musnt grumble—howsomever, that Portingal is a fine country—there is not much to be sure of the hard stuff, but plenty of wine, figs, almonds, oranges, and such like small ware—Ben Bobstay says the sea breezes makes the country healthy, which you know follows of course.

I hope Bonaparte wont kill all the people; but from all I can gather among my messmates, I'm afraid he will, and then you know our flour would come down by the run, if so be as how he wouldn't allow us to trade with him. Some of the folks at Lisbon dont speak well of our government, Mr. Printer; I got into a scuffle with a land lubber about it one night, so I soon darkened one of his peepers, and come off; and I warrant me he wont take the tompions from his muzzle while on that tack again.

I hear a great deal of jaw about fighting and such like, among the swabs, now I wish you'd tell me, Mr. Printer, if we are to have a war with the British: I have heard so much about that their business for some years past, that I'm in a quandary what to think; it aynt as how I'm afeard of 'em, but you see I should be sorry to thrash 'em unless they insulted us—And I think they've got trouble enough upon their hands already, and it seems to me it aynt fair to pick a quarrel with a feller that's got more than his match upon him. But if so be that the British are such blasted fools as to want a war with us, why let 'em come on, say I; they'll soon get tired of it; a few thumps from old Truxton and Rodgers will cool their copper, and they will be glad to fall upon their marrow bones and cry for quarter, as they've done before.

As I was a saying before, Mr. Printer, I don't like that Bonaparte; he's a chap, I take it, that veers with every gale, and blows his blasts from all points of the compass; one day he palavers as smooth as a southern breeze, and the next he blusters like a stiff north wester; I say I don't like them sort of fellers; up and down for me; he's got wind and tide in his favor now, and scuds along with all his sails set: but you see a bull's eye squall may capsize him when he little thinks of it, and set him adrift upon his beam ends; he can't have fair weather always.

Yours till death,

TOM PIPES.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

"*If men will shut their eyes, and say they will not see, God is just in shuting their eyes and saying they shall not see.*"

A Christian.

"*There can be nothing profitable, nor honourable, that is not just and good.*"

A Heathen.

From my earliest capacity for knowledge and reflection, I have ardently loved republican principles, manners and government, in which my native state began and has undeviatingly persevered. Immorality of character would exclude from admission to, or continuance in the privilege of freemen, or electors.

On the day of their meeting to elect their rulers, the minister was invited to attend to make prayer or give a short discourse; not that the electors might be "priest ridden," but that his lips might teach knowledge—not to hear the word of this man, or this party, but to hear the language of inspiration. "He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of the Lord."

In giving their suffrages for chief magistrates and council, if not before satisfied, inquiry would be made, "are they men of religion."

The governor was not ashamed to take his wife behind him on a good sturdy horse, constantly to attend divine service. Salaries both civil and ecclesiastical were not sufficient to raise above a mediocrity in frugal and industrious times All persons soliciting votes, by himself or his partisans, might expect infamy.

The drunkard, the swearer, the Sabbath breaker, the gambler, was sure to find the executive hand ready to enforce the law against him and disgrace him in society. The dispositions of the chief magistrate and the people were not only set apart annually, a day for fasting and humiliation—and also for returning thanks to the beneficent author of all good; but likewise in time of public calamity and gloom, to call upon the people, to set apart a day for public humiliation; and upon occasion of special public deliverances a day for grateful praise.

Every candid observer may see the beneficial consequences; tranquillity and order have been preserved; justice administered; whilst her sister states have been shaken to their foundations, she has stood like the immoveable rock amidst the surrounding billows.

In my early age, perhaps not five, I was directed to read the sacred pages in course—I found them entertaining. In the history of good and wicked kings, it was a mystery to me how one man could so quickly form or alter the manners of a nation; as in the instance of Jeroboam and the ten tribes following him, in the departure from the recent, regular and approved establishment of divine worship

I also noticed the awful punishment that closely followed upon their apostacy; viz. of half a million being slain in one battle. In maturer age and acquaintance, the secret is disclosed.—The shouts from a stork, we must expect to be of a similar nature. When enterprising youths, or ambitious men, view those who are in high and lucrative affair; their inquiry is, how did they acquire them? The same course may lead to like stations.

Two national wars have occurred within my memory. The first of which I was of sufficient age to witness the public and private anxiety and distress. That of our revolution, I shared with my fellows in arms, in the dangers, privations, and fatigues of eight years, without intermission—from a winter campaign in the cold climate of Quebec, to the summer heat of a more southern quarter.

The cheering hopes of a lasting foundation of a happy republic being laid for our beloved country, and serving with a truly and deservedly beloved commander, supported our spirits in the most trying scenes.

In the morning of our present excellent constitution so ably and wisely administered, the friends of their country felt the pleasing satisfaction, that their most sanguine expectations were fulfilling. Perhaps a consummate Washington needed a messenger of Satan, if not in person, to prevent an idolized memory. A Duane, a Callender, could volunteer their services, covertly, where envy and malice durst not shew themselves openly.

How soon are we fallen! From my knowledge of war, I have viewed it as one of the greatest and last scourges which the Almighty hand sends to reclaim or destroy a wicked nation.—And the authors of unnecessary war, to be guilty of all the distress and blood shed consequent thereon. But likely this is one of their last considerations. I do not see any that can be justifiable, but in self-defence, against an unprovoked war or usurpation,

I wish to see my countrymen, federal republicans, divested of all foreign influence or attachments, any farther than to be just, and our own national interest requires. I do not pretend to justify Great-Britain in all her measures; but I view a war with that nation as assisting the enemy of the world, of all liberty and good: and against the one who ought to be the last, in the present situation, we should wish to see weakened: who has, by its command of the ocean, for a number of years, protected us from a foreign grasp and the iron crown. I cannot but fully agree in sentiment with those who consider our mutual interests as being best promoted by a continuance of peace and friendly offices. If the majority of our country will persist in supporting men and measures diametrically opposite to the wisdom of a Washington—to the sagacity, firmness and patriotism, of a worthy host of able statesmen who have accompanied or followed him——Let good men prepare (though like the worthy Annes, tears bedew their cheeks at the prospect) to submit to the will of "Him who ruleth among the nations," if, for our national sins and ingratitude, our sons should be taken for conscripts, and driven to slaughter at the point of the bayonet; and what is equally painful, the purity of our daughters polluted by savage unfeeling friends.

O! may God avert it!—a national reform is the only remedy.

AN OLD FASHIONED MAN.

P. S. Had Æsop lived in our day, would he not have reversed one of his fables? Instead of the lion, when making suit for the daughter of the hound, being required as a condition to have his frightful teeth and claws taken away—would he not have represented the hound as having extracted his own teeth and claws, and told the lion he dared him to a combat.

From the Baltimore Fed. Republican.

A remarkable parallel exists between the demand made last winter, by poor Madison's orders, upon the garrison at Mobile to surrender to the presidential forces, and the perfectly polite acquiescence in a determined refusal, and the demand made by order of the sagacious Wilhelmus Kieft, governor of New-York, upon the Marylanders, to evacuate their settlement upon the Schuylkill. It appears from the valuable and true history of New-York, lately published by Mr. Knickerbocker, that in the year 1642, in a moment of great wrath, governor Keift prepared an armament consisting of two sloops and thirty men, destined to remove the intruders, and placed it under the command of Mynheer Jan Jansen Von Appledam, as admiral and commander in chief of the forces. For, saith the historian, "at this time our infant colony was in that enviable state, so much coveted by ambitious nations, that is to say, the government had a vast extent of territory; part of which it enjoyed, and *the greater part of which it had continually to quarrel about*"

"Admiral Jan Jansen Appledam was a man of great metal and prowess, and no way dismayed at the character of the enemy, who was represented as a gigantic, gunpowder race of men, who lived upon hoe-cakes and bacon, drank mint juleps and brandy toddy, and were exceedingly expert at boxing, biting, gouging, tar and feathering, and a variety of other athletic accomplishments, which they had borrowed from their cousins german and

prototypes, the Virginians, to whom they have ever borne considerable resemblance. Notwithstanding all those alarming representations, the admiral entered the Schuylkill most undauntedly with his fleet, and arrived without disaster or opposition, at the place of destination.

" Here he attacked the enemy in a vigorous speech in Low Dutch, which the wary Keift had previously put in his pocket; wherein he courteously commenced by calling them a pack of lazy, loitering, dram drinking, cock fighting, horse racing, slave driving, tavern haunting, Sabbath breaking, mulatto breeding upstarts; and concluded by ordering them to evacuate the country immediately—to which they most laconically replied in plain English (as was very natural for Swedes) " they'd see him d—d first."

" Now this was a reply for which neither Jan Jansen Appledam nor Wilhelmus Keift made any calculation; and finding himself totally unprepared to answer so terrible a rebuff with suitable hostility, he concluded like a most worthy admiral of a modern English expedition, that his wisest course was to return home and report progress. He accordingly sailed back to New-Amsterdam, where he was received with great honours, and considered as a pattern for all commanders; having atchieved a most hazardous enterprise at a trifling expence of treasure, and without losing a single man to the state! He was unanimously called the deliverer of his country (an appellation bestowed on all great men) his two sloops having done their duty were laid up, (or dry docked) in a cove, now called the Albany basin, where they quietly rotted in the mud; and to immortalize his name, they erected, by subscription, a magnificent *shingle* monument on the top of Flatten Barrack Hill, which lasted three whole years; when it fell to pieces and was burnt for firewood."

From the Connecticut Courant.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

SIR,

It is now almost two years since I first had the honor of becoming your excellency's correspondent; since which I have addressed several letters to your attention, but to none of them have I yet received any answer. Were it not that I have daily proof of your excellency's disinterested patriotism, and that no selfish views were ever suffered to tarnish your reputation, I might be induced from your long silence and seeming neglect, to entertain some suspicion, at least, that other motives, than those of a personal friendly nature, and different objects from those of our country's good, induced your excellency to write me the letter which gave rise to this correspondence. But I feel no disposition to publicly denounce you, as Robert Smith has done, and thereby bring disgrace upon your excellency, and the government of our country.

I am well aware that your excellency's attention has, for a long time past been almost entirely, engrossed with the many and various windings, trials and difficulties, which you have had to combat, in order to preserve the *love* and *affection* of the great Emperor; and, in concert with him and M. Serrurier, to contrive plans for engaging our country in a glorious contest with England; and at the same time, provide *ways and means* to ensure your reelection to the presidency, with a continuance to yourself and friends, of the *loaves and fishes of office*.

To aid your excellency in these noble pursuits, I feel as able and willing as ever; nor do I know of any way in which I can shew my friendship in this business, better than by just hinting to your excellency some peculiar features of your administration, which have rendered your popularity so universal amongst your democratic brethern, in these New-England States. By this means I shall not only gratify your feelings, but it will enable you to pursue a safe course, and guard against any unpopular measure that might hazard your re-election to office.

In the first place, I would mention that, our New-England republican brethren, universally believe that your predecessor, Mr. *Jefferson*, was the greatest and wisest man that ever lived, (the emperor excepted,) and that his matchless policy raised our beloved country from the wretched condition into which the Washington and Adams administration had sunk it, to that unexampled state of prosperity and honor, in which your excellency found it, on your accession to the presidency, and which continues in full splendor at this day, under the *wise* and *magnanimous* policy of your excellency. Indeed, your northern friends are highly gratified to find, that a double portion of Mr. Jefferson's virtues, wisdom and talents, have lighted on his successor—that your excellency possesses such independence of mind as to follow his example, and listen to his advice, on which the high destinies of our country so greatly depend. So long therefore as your excellency continues in this course, your popularity will remain undiminished in New-England.

Another ground of your excellency's popularity, in this section of our country is, the dignified, impartial and energetic policy which has characterized your administration in regard to foreign nations. In consequence of this, the great Emperor has been brought to love and respect us; and it is owing to this, that our affairs with Great Britain are in such a happy train; and for this reason it is, that Denmark and the smaller powers of Europe, are made to fear and dread us. Nor is this all; to this wise policy may be attributed the present flourishing state of our commerce—the encreased *surplusses* of our revenue, and the overflowing of our treasury. Nor is it less gratifying to our northern republican brethren to find, that all the interesting and important concerns of our country in Europe, are placed under the guardianship and superintending care of the pious Mr. *Barlow*, and the patriotic Mr. *Erving*; with such characters to manage our concerns abroad, we cannot but feel safe and happy at home. Permit me, therefore, to urge your excellency not to depart from this course of proceedings, so well calculated to ensure your re-election.

One other popular branch of your excellency's administration is, the fostering care, and peculiar concern, which you have manifested for the prosperity, interest and welfare of this northern section of the union. Our extensive commerce—our valuable fishery—our agriculture and trade, all sensibly feel the glorious effects of your enlightened administration. The introduction of manufactures, and the patronage they so liberally receive, is another pleasing consideration with N. England democracy. By suppressing commerce, and encouraging manufactures, on an extensive scale will, doubtless, very soon change our idle and ignorant farmers, into sprightly and enlightened mechanicks, and our aristocratic merchants and traders, into republican spinners of cotton and wool. This new state of things would have a happy effect in preserving our antient institutions, so dear to democracy, and prolong our systems of representative government to the latest posterity. By this means the number of our disciples would also be increased, and yourself and friends be assured of a long continuance in the enjoyment of the *emoluments of office*.

The next thing which I will mention, and one which is considered as proof complete of your excellency's rectitude, impartiality and discernment and a main pillar in support of your popularity in New-England, is the happy manner in which your excellency has distributed the various offices of the government. The candidates which have been nominated and appointed to office, are not less remarkable for their capacity, integrity, disinterestedness and patriotism, than for their religious and moral characters. These qualifications so highly respected by our New-England *republican* brethren, are remarkably blended in most of those who have received appointments by your excellency, as well as by your illustrious predecessor. So long, therefore, as your appointments to office are confined to such characters to the utter exclusion of every federalist, so long will your popularity remain firm in New-England.

Another trait in your excellency's character, and a prominent feature of your administration, greatly admired by your New-England republican brethren, is the peculiar regard which your measures have for the advancement of religion and morality in our country. Your excellency well knows how much our New-England ancestors were admired for their religion and piety, and how highly these are revered by their republican sons. That a chief magistrate of a great and enlightened nation should duly regard these important subjects, is truly commendable. Your excellency, to be sure, has not been so unwise as ever to recommend a day of fasting or of thanksgiving, nor in any way called on the nation at large, to assemble on any occasion for the worship of their maker; but every one must acknowledge, that the still small voice of your excellency's influence and patronage, is wonderfully calculated to *effect* these highly interesting and important subjects—and inspire the minds of the young and rising generation, with sentiments of virtue and benevolence.

Many other matters might be mentioned which help to support your fame in New-England; but I will mention only one more at this time, and that is your prudent care and unremitting attention to preserve your popularity, and secure your re-election to the presidency. It is a maxim, founded in truth, and confirmed by experience, that a man who will not take good care of his own, is unfit to manage the concerns of others.—It is a happy circumstance for our country, that your excellency, as well as your predecessor, has no want of talent in this important particular, which, by our New-England republican brethren, is considered the first and greatest duty of a President of the United States.

Thus have I pointed out a few of the many popular traits of your excellency's character and administration, which, if attended to, as I have no doubt they will be, may secure to your excellency lasting renown—a re-election to the presidency, with the enjoyment to yourself and friends of the *loaves and fishes of office*.

I remain affectionately, your old friend,

STARK.

N. B. Permit me to caution your excellency to keep an eye upon the new Secretary of State; his political course has been dubious, and your excellency will bear in mind, that he once assisted our new friend Pinkney, in forming a treaty with England, the rejection of which by the great Jefferson, mortified their pride and feelings.

[A new work has lately appeared in London, entitled, " LETTERS FROM PARIS." The following is an extract from the first letter.]

" The first wish of a stranger in Paris is to view the individual whose image seems to be constantly present to every imagination. I sought with great eagerness, an opportunity of inspecting the features of *Bonaparte* at my leisure, and was soon fully gratified in this respect. One of my friends procured for me a ticket of admission, or rather a formal invitation to the private imperial theatre of the palace of St. Cloud, which was the residence of the court. The best actors and singers of the capital performed at this theatre twice a week, for the entertainment of their imperial majesties, who themselves selected the pieces for representation, and rarely failed to attend.

" The *Empress*, *Jerome Bonaparte* and the princes *Murat*, made their appearance about eight o'clock. The whole body of spectators rose, at the entrance of each member of the imperial family. The *Emperor* followed soon after, on his return from reviewing a body of troops, who were encamped at the village of Meudon. He entered with a very brisk step, accompanied by three chamberlains—general officers, who remained standing behind his *fauteuil*, during the whole performance. He had in the next box on his right hand, the princess *Murat* and *Jerome Bonaparte*. The *Empress* was placed in a box immediately opposite on the other side of the theatre, with her principal maids of honor seated by her side, and two officers in waiting behind her chair. The entrance of the *Emperor* was the signal for the raising of the curtain.

" His first occupation was to survey the whole assemblage about him very attentively with an opera glass, which he received from the hand of one of his generals behind. He returned it without looking back, and received his snuff box from another, of the contents of which he made as liberal a use, as the great Frederick himself could have done; in the same period of time he returned the snuff box as he had dismissed the opera glass, over his shoulder, and without turning his head. He appeared attentive to the first part of the representation, which was a little Comedy of *Picard*, and occasionally nodded approbation, to the princess Murat, as the actor or author chanced to excel. During the afterpiece, which was an operaseria he seemed buried in thought, and retired at the termination of it, as briskly as he had entered.

" The person of Bonaparte has been so often described, that I need not enter into particulars on this point. He is quite corpulent at this period, and is now, as I am informed, still more robust. He wore on this occasion a plain uniform coat, with the imperial insignia, and the cross of the legion of honor. His hair was without powder, and cropped short. I saw him in various situations afterwards, and received uniformly the same impression from his countenance. It is full of meaning, but does not altogether indicate the true character of his soul. His eye is solemn and gloomy, and exceedingly penetrating; but it has less of savage fierceness, and fire than one would expect. The whole physical head, however, is not unsuitable to the station or nature of the individual.

" He was not without social qualities in the early stages of his military career, and even after his elevation to the first posts of the army could occasionally soften the natural sternness and solemnity of his manner, into an affable and communicative ease, which rendered his conversation somewhat attractive. He often indulged himself when first consul, after the public repast of the Thuilleries in copious narratives concerning his campaigns in Egypt, about which he was extremely fond of talking. But on his accession to the imperial dignity, these glimmerings of the spirit of gentleness and courtesy were seen no more, and the innate disposition of the man were displayed without disguise or controul. Since that period he has been at the Thuilleries, almost uniformly austere, gloomy and suspicious; making all those belonging to his household the victims of the most tyrannical caprice and the most impetuous gusts of passion. I have it from good authority, that for two or three days subsequent to the murder of the duke D'Enghien, he resembled rather a famished tiger than the monarch of a civilized nation. Scarcely an individual dare approach him, except his chief favorite general Savary, whom he has made minister of police, and whose appointment to that office has occasioned the Parisians to remark, that they have now a superintendant who mends his pen with his sword; *ut ministre qui taille sa plume avec son epee*. When the execution of D'Enghien was announced in the Thuilleries every inhabitant of that place wore a countenance of terror and dismay, and this circumstance contributed to exasperate the rage and darken the gloom of their irritable tyrant. Doubtless he thought he read in the aspect of those about him, the same language of reproach which his conscience uttered within his breast."

BALTIMORE, *October* 11.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated October 7.

" An arrival from Lisbon this morning brings dates to the 28th of August. Ten thousand British troops had just arrived, principally cavalry. It was reported that the French had received a reinforcement of 40,000 men.

Nearly a full year has elapsed since Mr. Madison proclaimed that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed, but to this day he has been unable to exhibit the instrument of repeal. This of itself is an unanswerable proof that it does not exist. On the other hand, the orders in council of Great-Britain are carried into rigorous effect, and will probably be immediately followed by some other sweeping provision to reduce our commerce. Of the degradation of this position between the two warring powers, the hangers on of the executive are fully sensible, and hence they tell us, that further forbearance with respect to Great-Britain, would be disgraceful. For poor Madison finds himself in the dilemma of being compelled either to admit that his proclamation was false at the time of its promulgation, and remains so to this hour, or that he has tamely submitted to a system of undisguised warfare upon our commerce, for such do the orders in council become, when no longer excused by the plea of retaliation. The latter alternative, however, he will adhere to with true Christian meekness, as long as the people, overlooking the meanness and inconsistency of his conduct, remain passive under his intrigues to obtain a re-election, and to continue the reins of government in the same hands, which have grasped them since the year 1800.

BOSTON October 11.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles Tracy, of the ship New-Galen, dated Aug. 22, 1811.

" Between Dungeness and Dover, about half past 10 at night, observed a small sail in shore of us, hawling up on our larboard quarter. At a quarter before 11, perceived she was a three masted lugger, and soon after hailed us in broken English, " where have you come from?" I answered, from Boston. " Are you an American?" I answered, I am.—They then ordered us to heave too, and *instantly began firing musquetry*, which they repeated, volley after volley, in consequence of which, all the people and the pilot left the deck, with steering sails flying, and our hawlyards, sheets and braces cut away by the shot. They then attempted boarding, but missing their grapplings, they shot ahead, and commenced firing musquetry again, making a second attempt, in which they likewise missed; they then got out a small boat, and about fifteen men came on board, with cutlasses and pistols, and drove the two mates and myself down the companion way, placing two men over us, and putting out all the lights; they then attempted making sail on the ship, but not knowing what to do with sails flying in all directions, some of the yards braced back and some forwards, they found it impossible to get steerage way on the ship.—At a quarter past 11, the privateer fired three muskets, and they began immediately clearing away the boat from the stern, which I perceived from the cabin-windows, and in a few minutes saw the boat full of men, leaving the ship, and immediately jumping on deck, found they had left us. At this time a cutter commenced firing on the privateer, and chased her over to the coast of France. The confusion they had put the ship in, made it some time before we could get sail upon her, when we bore up, and in about two hours came too in the Downs.

The privateersmen in the boat soon found her filling with water, (for the plug was out) and instead of going over to the French coast, were obliged to run ashore at Folkstone. Seven attempted to swim from the boat, and were drowned; eight got on shore, and were made prisoners by the centinel on the beach."

The above men were put on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Monmouth.

[*From the N. Y. Evening Post, Oct.* 12]

LATEST FROM LISBON.

By the arrival this forenoon of the ship Illinoise, Taylor 35 days from Lisbon, we have received a file of the Lisbon Gazettes to the 5th of September, from which we have made the following translations.

LISBON, Aug. 23.

Extract of a despatch from his Excellency Marshal General Lord Wellington to his Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated at his Head Quarters at Fuente Guinaldo, August 21, 1811.

The enemy has made no movement of importance, since I transmited to your Excellency my dispatsh of the 14th inst. In the forenoon of that day, a detachment of the enemy, consisting of near 1200 infantry and cavalry, arrived at Gatu, a town situated on the south side of the mountains that separate Castile from Estremadura, and on the following morning surprised a small piquit guard of ours in St. Martinhold Trivelgo, commanded by Lieutenant Wood of the 11th regt. of dragoons, who, with ten dragoons were made prisoners. In the afternoon the enemy proceeded from that place to Maralejo, and the next morning to Monte Hesmoso.

I have not learned that the enemy's troops in the north and south of the Peninsula have made any movement, since I sent to your Excellency my former dispatch.

Extract of a dispatch from Lord Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, August 25, 1811.

A considerable body of the enemy's troops arived by forced marches at Valladolid on the 16th and 17th ult. and afterwards turned back towards Rio Seco, from whence I have not yet heard of their having moved.

I have hitherto not heard that the enemy has made any movement in the north of Spain. Gen. Santocildes writes from Astorga, on the 15th and says that the enemy was still in considerable force in his front. Marmont has also left the cantonemnts, that he occupied with the army under his command, in the valley of the Tagus, and advanced his army towards the mountains that seperate Estramadura from Castile; no part of the said army has entered Castile.

The division of the army of Portugal, that was cantoned in Jaraicego and Troxillo, has as I have heard, obtained some advantages over a small Spanish force, commanded by general Morillo, and the legion of Estramadura, commanded by Col. Downe; these troops had advanced as far as Montanches.

I have no recent intelligence from the South of Spain. Gen. Ballesteros still remained in the county of Niebla, when I last had news from that quarter.

JAIL FEVER.

New-York, October 8.—The Court of Sessions met yesterday, agreeably to law. Present, the Hon. De Witt Clinton, mayor, &c.

The grand jury being sworn, his honor the mayor made a short, but impressive address to them; and intimated that a list or calendar, of the prisoners, now confined in the city prison, would be laid before them, and although of considerable length, he desired them to direct their primary attention to the cases therein contained, as an alarming disease had broken out in the prison, denominated the jail fever—that means had been taken to remove the sick, who laboured under no legal impediment—that 19 had been removed; but that five new cases had occurred, whose peculiar situation rendered it impossible for them to be conveyed to a more healthy situation. His honor the mayor, then charged them to attend, in the second place, to all such complaints as might be laid before them, and said, the court had no doubt of their performing their duty, and that they would strictly attend to private lotteries, duelling, &c. and all those offences which the law particularly specifies as an indispensible part of their duty.

LATEST from ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, Oct 8.—the Editors of the New York Gazette have received by the ship Orbit, Capt. Bool, London and Liverpool papers to the 29th of August inclusive, and have extracted such articles as are worthy of notice. No event of moment however had occurred, since the date of our former advices. The King was still alive, and apparently no worse than he had been for the two preceding weeks. Sir Joseph York with his squadron, had returned to Portsmouth. The Ship Mentor, Capt. Bernard arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of August, in 22 days from New York.—This vessel took out the President's Proclamation calling Congress; but as we have no prints subsequent to her arrival, we can form no idea of the impression which the " great and weighty " intimation of the president made in England.

Amongst the passengers in the Orbit is an intelligent gentleman, who has been travelling for two years on the continent. He informs us that the distressed situation of the people of Germany beggars all description. The oppressive French system, he thinks, must ere long produce a revolution in every country under the domination of the tyrant Napoleon, for symptoms of disaffection are visable in every quarter.

Capt. Bouchier, of the sloop of war Hawk, in a letter to the Admiralty, dated at Sea, Aug. 19, mentions that within 6 leagues of St. Marcou, he fell in with a convoy of French vessels steering for Honfleur, protected by three armed French National brigs, and two large luggers, which he attacked and succeeded in driving two of the brigs, two luggers, and fifteen sail of their convoy on shore, most of which bilged. After the vessels struck, the Hawk got aground and remained for an hour.—She afterwards sent a boat ashore, and got off the French National brig Heron, of 16 guns and three large transports. Capt. H speaks in terms of the highest praise of the bravery of his officers and crew.

PARIS, August 19.

Yesterday, Sunday before mass, the Emperor surrounded by the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, the Ministers, Grand Officers, Grand Eagles of the legion of honour, &c. received, in the hall of throne at the Palace of St. Cloud, a deputation for the Ionian Isles, and from the department of Lippe. Mr. Theotoki and the Duke de Looz, the Presidents of the deputations presented addresses.

LONDON, *August* 28.

We received this morning Monitteurs and other Paris papers to the 25th inst.—They do not contain any intelligence from the peninsula.

There is a little more activity on the part of the Toulon squadron. We hope it will put to sea. Our squadron does every thing to coax it out. We have lately had a smart brush with the batteries in the bay of Hyeres.

Sir Joseph Yorke has returned to Portsmouth with his squadron. His original destination still remains a secret, but it is generally supposed that it was his principal object to see the East-India fleet safe home.

NEW-YORK Oct. 13.

FRENCH PRIVATEER MARENGO

It appears from the following letter that the Marengo has again entered the waters of the U. States, for supplies and to recruit her crew. Can we allow her these privileges consistent with our neutrality?

"*Staten Island, Saturday 3 o'clock*, P. M

"Several Schooners have arrived here outward bound, and among them is a long rakish looking schooner full of men, called the Marengo, a French privateer.—Her boat has just come ashore to the health officer, to ask permission to send seven wounded men to New-York. The privateer has had an engagement with an English letter of marque near Jamaica, which she took, plundered her and then let her go. After dischargeing her wounded, she goes to Amboy. The crew boasts of having made their fortunes, and say they are coming on shore. In this case it is intended to get a new crew here. There are several Americans on board. I have seen a man from her who says, there is a great deal of specie on board.

Jail Fever.—We have the satisfaction to state, that in consequence of the proper and vigorous measures adopted by the Board of Health, (Dr. *Jones dissentiente,*) this infectious and dangerous disease has entirely disappeared. The prisoners were removed from filth and confinement in the Bridewell, to cleanliness and a pure air at Bellevue and the Marine Hospital, and in a few days they quite recovered, and with their recovery the disease ceased. The Bridewell has since been thoroughly cleansed, and is now in a comfortable condition.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *October* 25, 1811.

We have accounts from Gov. Harrison as late as the 6th inst. He was then encamped, with about 1000 men, on the Wabash, 70 miles above Vincennes, where he intended building a fort—after which, it was supposed, he would move on towards the Prophet's town.

The Steam Boat sailed from this place, on Sunday last, for the Natchez.

The Court Martial at Fredericktown, are marching on with the evidence in the case of Gen. Wilkinson. The Secretary of War has assented to the General's request that Col. Cushing and Major Pike should be present—and it seems that Major Backus passed thro' this city a few days since, for the south, to require their attendance at Fredericktown. It will be 3 months at least before they can be on the field of action.—*Rich. Enq.*

Affairs on the Mobile River.—A letter from Fort Stoddart, (M. T.) of the 11th Sept. to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, states, that on Saturday the 31st of August last, the Hon. Harry Toulmin, one of the U. States' Judges for the Mississippi territory, having been specially authorised by Governor Claiborne to administer the oaths of office to a parish judge and justices of the peace for the parish of Pascagola, attended for that purpose at the *old fort* on the Mobile river, about 25 miles above the town of Mobile, (on the spot where it is said the French first established themselves in Louisiana) and after administering the necessary oaths, delivered an address of some length, in which after recapitulating the circumstances under which the United States became possessed of the territory of Louisiana, he enters into a defence of the conduct of the American government touching the occupation of that part of the territory which has been a subject of dispute.—Judge Toulmin takes a comprehensive view of the policy of the government respecting West-Florida, which having been purely pacific, was calculated to give offence to no one, &c. &c. The following is the concluding part of his address:

"The governor of the territory of Orleans is instructed to prescribe the bounds of parishes, to establish parish courts, and finally, to do whatever his legal powers, applicable to the case, will warrant, and which may be calculated to maintain order and to secure to the inhabitants the peaceable enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The governor of the territory of Orleans accordingly, without interfering with the Spaniards in their possession of the town of Mobile, has commissioned civil officers for the parish of Pascagola, which has been extended by the territorial legislature to the river Perdido. But so anxious is the governor to conform to his instructions agreeably to the full spirit of them, and to maintain a temper of conciliation and amity with the Spanish government, and not unnecessarily to produce a collision between rival authorities, that he has instructed me, gentlemen, to recommend it to you to exercise no jurisdiction "without that tract of country which includes the town and fort of Mobile, and is bounded by Dog river, by that branch of it called the Bayou Moulins, by a line direct from thence to the Bayou St. Louis (or three mile creek,) by the said Bayou, and by the Mobile river and bay.

Gentlemen, the dignity of your government requires of you an open and manly discharge of your duty, whilst its temper and its moderation forbid every thing unnecessarily offensive and irritating. But if in the regular exercise of your functions you should unexpectedly meet with opposition and obstruction from the former possessors of the country; it will then become a serious question with the representatives of the American nation, whether it be expedient that the occupation of any portion of our territory by a foreign power should any longer be tolerated. On this question, however, the national government will at all times by their own discretion, unmoved by the clamours of factious citizens or the taunts of foreign partizans.—But as for you, gentlemen, and the exercise of your functions within the limits assigned, the honour, the faith, the character, and the interest of the government, are all bound to protect you. It may be hoped, likewise, that they will shortly proclaim the full exercise of American sovereignty over the whole country which they claim. But should the general maxims of the government and their adherence to those pacific principles which have uniformly actuated it, forbid an appeal to arms; we must encourage ourselves with the hope that justice will ere long supply the place of force, and in the mean time bow with submission if not with cheerfulness to the national will."

BEAUTIFUL COMPLIMENT.

Last Tuesday was launched from Mr. William Merrill's yard, in Newbury, a brig named PICKERING. She has for a figure the *Goddess of Liberty*. On her stern are represented *Truth* and *Justice*, holding a wreath over the head of a bust of the illustrious patriot whose name she bears.—At the side of them is *Peace* and *Plenty*. The vessel is about 250 tons, and one of the most beautiful we have ever seen, we understand she is owned in Gloucester by Messrs Sargent & Co. Very often have we seen vessels with the names of great men, but we have seldom met with one, combining so much beautiful heiroglyphical allusion—Its design and execution confer equal honor on the owners and workmen, while it convevs a delicate and deserved compliment to Mr. Pickering. *Newburyport Her.*

STYLISH RACES.

The annual races at Quebec are got up in a very splendid style. In July the races are held upon the plains of Abraham, immortalized by the death and victory of Gen. Wolfe. On each day of the races Sir James Craig, governor of Lower Canada, drove to the ground with six fine dapple grey horses in hand, with the governor's lady of Upper Canada in his chariot, attended by out-riders, servants, &c. He stopped opposite the winning post, when the stewards of the jockey club made their respects to him, and conducted him to a seat in a building erected for his reception. On his right and left were seated several hundred ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction. The riders were British officers dressed in jockey habits. Between the heats they politely paid their respects to the governor, and the band was kept playing. When the prizes were awarded, by the judges, the governor presented the cup, or plate, to the gentleman who owned the winning horse, who received it in a handsome manner, while the band was playing. The lady of the governor of Upper Canada, superintended the ladies purse, which was liberal, and presented it to the winner with her own hand in the most courtly manner. When the club retired from the field, it was to partake of a sumptuous dinner, after which a splendid ball was given by the jockey club.

EXTRACT

From SEMPLE'S Tour through Spain, in the year 1809.

"Our protracted stay at Posada enabled me to witness one of those scenes which mark, as it were, the very outskirts of war, and affect us more than those of greater horror. A poor woman of the place had been informed that her only son was killed in battle, and she, of course, had given herself up to grief; but this very morning a peasant arrived with certain intelligence, not only that her son was living, but that he was actually approaching the village, and not above a league distant from it. The first shock of these good tidings overpowered the mother's feelings; she ran out into the street, uttering screams of joy, and telling every one she met that he was not dead, that he was living, that he was approaching, that he would soon be in his dear mother's house. After some time, she exclaimed. "But why do I stop here? come away, come away, I meet him," and so saying, attired as she was, she hurried into the road, and soon disappeared. But what can describe her return? Her son lived, but alas! how changed since last she saw him! His arm had been carried away by a cannon ball, the bandages of his wound were dyed with blood, he was pale and emaciated, and so weak that he was with difficulty supported on his ass, in a kind of cradle, by the help of a peasant who walked by his side. On the other side walked his mother—now looking down on the ground—now up to heaven—but chiefly on her son, with anxious eyes, and a countenance in which joy and grief, exultation and despondence, reigned by turns."

FROM THE PORTLAND GAZETTE.

THE CONTRAST.

"*My heart is not haughty: nor mine eyes lofty: neither do I exercise myself in great matters, or in things too high for me.*"

DAVID.

"*Oh, that I were made judge in the land, that every man who hath any suit or cause, might come unto ME, and I would do him justice.*"

ABSALOM

How striking the contrast between the two characters! In the one we behold the modest unassuming, yet brave discreet and virtuous man—with every requisite to govern, glowing with patriotism, and unrivalled in arms, professing his humility and unconcernedness about wordly distinctions or *high things*.

In the other, though destitute of every needful qualification as a public man or leader, we view the daring, aspiring, ambitious, intriguing demagogue, grasping after preferment, and lusting after power, who would not have scrupled to imbrue his hands in a father's blood, and involve a whole kingdom in confusion, distress, and bloodshed for the imaginary pleasure of *reigning*. The fact was, he was *seeking an office*. It is said, "he stole the hearts of the people." For "when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hands and *kissed him*." How fascinating the address, how strong the professions of this aspiring upstart, and how flattering the apparent success of his first attempt. But his hope was that of the *hypocrite*——like the spider's web, spun out of its own bowels.

Alas! how many *Absaloms*, there are at the present day! How many inexperienced unprincipled men, devoid of talents and understanding, and destitute of every great and noble quality of mind, and without the fear of God before their eyes, may be seen, or heard of, in every direction, anxiously engaged in the pursuit, and scrambling after these favors in the power of the people to bestow: even by attempting to supplant those,

"With some of whom compar'd, these insect tribes,
Are but the beings of a summer's day"

Yea, some of them have the hardihood and consummate impudence even to *pretend* to have changed their political opinions, &c. whenever vacancies in office excite their avarice, and dictate this unmanly policy, without any other assigned cause. They will almost commit robbery and *murder*, for sake of self aggrandizement. Yea, they *do rob* men of their legitimate rights, and murder them, in the destruction of their character; for they "*filch their good name*," which Shakespeare considers the worst species of robbery. When they have attained the object of their intrigue, the *acquisition of office*, how do they appear? They resemble a child in a great chair!—to fill it.

Office-seekers, demagogues, compare your own abilities, pretensions, and practices, with the two characters first named—draw a just parallel, and learn a lesson of instruction? Keep in sight the end of both. The one was brought to the grave in good old age, like a shock of corn fully ripe. The other was, Haman-like, miserably but deservedly hanged!

FOR SALE.

A CERTAIN piece of LAND, situate in Allegheny county, Robinson township, on the west side of Chartiers creek, containing forty acres, about three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, known by the name of the "Little Falls" of said creek on which is erected *THREE MILLS*, to wit, a Saw, Oil and Grist Mill, and a cabbin dwelling house, with three rooms on the first floor; also, on said land there is one other mill seat, which can be supplied with water from the dam of the above mills, with twelve feet fall. The terms of sale made known by the subscriber on the premises.

JAMES NERON.

October 21, 1811.

Journeymen Hatters,

EITHER Makers, Finishers or Pullers and Cutters, travelling to the Western Country, may calculate to a certainty on getting employment at all times at the Factory of

JOHN LOWREY,
Lexington, Kentucky.

August 1, 1811.

SELECT SCHOOL.

J. GRAHAM has opened his *SELECT SCHOOL*, in a spacious room immediately over the store of Mr. *Thomas Algeo*, Market street. The several branches of an English and Classical education will be taught. The School will be limited to *forty* pupils. Apply for terms to *J. GRAHAM*, at his schsol room, in school hours, or to the Rev. *DAVID GRAHAM*, at the house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Steele, deceased.

Mr. G's evening class will open on the 8th of November.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 11th day of November next, to wit:—

Two hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, situate in Pine township, on the waters of Pine creek, adjoining lands of John M'Cord, John Anderson, George Wallace, John Crawford, Taff Ross, and Willism Roseburgh, on which is erected a cabbin and single barn, and about 40 acres cleared. The property of Samuel Beatty, at the suit of John O'Hern, and to be sold by me,

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on *Monday* the 11th day of November next, to wit:—

A certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, marked in the plan of said borough, No 301, bounded north-eastwardly by Fourth street, south-eastwardly by Grant street, south-westwardly by Third street, and north-westwardly by lot No 302 containing in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 169 feet or thereabouts, on which is erected a two story frame house. Taken in execution as the property of *James M'Faul*, deceased, at the suits of Hugh Kelly for the use of John B. Peters, who has assigned to John M'Donald, Jr John Darragh, Esq. and Anthony Beelen, and to be sold by me.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1811.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,

MERCHANT TAYLOR AND LADIES HABIT MAKER,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has opened a Shop in Third street, two doors above Wood street, south side, where he offers for Sale on low terms, a good assortment of

Superfine and coarse broad cloths,
Superfine and common coatings,
Superfine double mill'd and common cassimeres,
Velvets and cords,
A neat assortment of waistcoating and pelice cloths
All sorts of suspenders and flannels.

S. Thompson hopes from his long experience in his business, that he will merit a share of the public patronage—and assures all those who may please to favour him with their custom, that he will make their clothes in the neatest and most fashionable manner; he will be equally thankful for the custom of those who purchase their stuffs at other places.

September 30, 1811.

N. B. Two good journeymen taylors are immediately wanted at the above place. Also, two apprentices who can bring good recommendations with them—boys from the country will be preferred.

FOR SALE.

A Plantation of the first quality, containing 410 acres, which has part of Fawcett's town laid out on it, and is now a post town. This place is in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, about 4 miles below the mouth of Little Beaver, on the Ohio river. There are about 40 acres cleared on it under good cultivation; a good grist mill in complete order, a handsome seat for a saw mill, and abundance of good timber. There is a dwelling house on it, with a barn and still house, and one of the best and largest sugar camps that is to be found on the Ohio. An indisputable title will be given. Any person wishing to purchase, may see the property by applying to Mr Johnston, tenant on it, and the terms of sale will be made kuown by

JEREMIAH BARKER.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A small tract of Land, containing 85 acres and an half, situate on Yough river, 4 miles and an half above M'Kee's Port, on which there is erected a Grist and Saw Mill. The Grist Mill is calculated for four pair of stones, two pair are now in operation, and the other two pair may be started at a small expence. The Mill is now in compleat order for merchant work; and the seat is equal to any on the river except the falls. There is on the premises several good sugar camps, an excellent coal bank, and an elegant seat for a distillery within 8 or 10 rods of the mill; there is about 25 acres of land cleared, 8 or 9 of which is in meadow. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Virgin alley, Pittsburgh.

ADAM COON.

September 18, 1811.

N. B. Real property in Pittsburgh, if the situation suits, will be taken in exchange for the above, at cash price.

IN THE PRESS,

AND WILL BE PUBLISHED SPEEDILY, A

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings of the
REFORMED PRESBYTERY,
In the case of the
REV. DAVID GRAHAM.

August 29, 1811.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all debts contracted by the firm of *Rees E Fleeson and Co* will be paid by the subscriber on demand, at the Warehouse, lower corner of Ferry street, near the Steam Mill, as he has this day withdrawn his capital stock from the said concern, and for all future contracts will be alone responsible.

REES E FLEESON.

Pittsburgh, October 23d, 1811

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM.

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Memoirs of General Wilkinson, 2 vols.
The Trial of Col. Aaron Burr, on an Indictment for Treason, before the Circuit Court of the United States, held in Richmond, (Va.) May term, 1807, 3 vols
Trial of Judge Chase, 2 vols.
Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by Horace Binney, 2 vols
Jacob's Law Dictionary, 6 vols.
Dallas's Reports of Cases ruled and adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution, 4 vols.
Chitty's practical treatise on Pleading, 2 vols.
The Charge of Jean Baptiste Massillon, Bishop of Clermont, addressed to his Clergy
Carr's Stranger in Ireland
An historical sketch of the Civil Wars in La Vendee, translated from the French of P. Y. I. Berthre de Bourniseaux
The Belgian Traveller, or a Picture of Bonaparte's Empire.
Miss Edgeworth's Tales of Fashionable Life, 2 vols.
—— Moral Tales, 2 vols.
—— Parent's Assistant, 3 vols.
Mrs. Chapone's Works, 2 vols.
The Wanderer in Jamaica, a Poem, by George Watterson, Esq. author of the Lawyer, Child of Feeling, &c.
The West-Indies, by James Montgomery; and other Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by James Grahame and E. Benger
The American Gardener, containing ample directions for working a kitchen garden
Reflections on the important subject of Matrimony, by Lorenzo Dow
Lorenzo Dow's Chain
Table of Post-Offices in the United States, with the names of the Postmasters, the Counties and States in which they are situated, and the distance from Washington City. October 15, 1811.

One Dollar Reward.

LOST, about two weeks ago, a promissory note for TWENTY DOLLARS, given to Ralph Dawson by Samuel Huling, and assigned to the subscriber, and on said note there is a credit of five dollars. Whoever finds the same, and will return it to the subscriber, shall have the above reward. It can be of no use to any person but the subscriber, as payment has been stopped.

JOHN HENRY.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1811.

PETER A. LAUBIE,

Begs leave to inform the public, that in addition to his former assortment, he has just received several other articles, amongst which are,

Pickled Oysters in small kegs
Anchovies and Capres of the latest importations
Scotch Herrings in boxes
Figs of a superior quality, in boxes and kegs
Raisins do. do. in boxes
Ground Nuts, Almonds
Chocolate of a superior quality
Spanish Segars do. do
Preserved Limes in small jars
Old white Wine de Grave in bottles
Do. Port Wine do.
Lime Juice
Coffee, Muscovado and white Havanna Sugars

He has as usual a general assortment of Cordials, Brandy, Gin, Madeira and Lisbon Wines, &c. all of the best quality
And a variety of Confectionary.

N. B. A boy wanted, between 12 and 15 years of age—one from the country will be preferred. Apply to Peter A. Laubie, in the Diamond, next door to Doctor Mowry.

Pittsburgh, September 26, 1811.

Just received and for Sale a large quantity of

MUSKRAT & RACOON SKINS,

Pot-ash, Alkaline-salts, Lake Salt, Feathers, and *Country Sugar*. The Racoon and Muskrats will be sent to Philadelphia in a few weeks if not sold.

Wanted, a few barrels Whiskey, and 10 or 20 dozen Wool Hats

I will deliver Salt now for Whiskey and Highwines in the spring.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh October 3, 1811.

THOMAS PERKINS,

Silver Smith, Clock and Watch Maker

Market, between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH

Informs his friends and the public, that he has just received an assortment of the most fashionable

JEWELLRY,
Consisting of

Plain and set Ear-rings,
Do do Finger-rings,
Breast Pins, of various fashions,
Gold Chains, and Hair Necklaces,
Minature Frames, &a &c.

Also, has on hand, Eight Day and Thirty Hour Clocks, which he will warrant

N. B The above articles will be sold low for cash or country produce.

August 2, 1811.

COPPER & TIN WARE MANUFATORY

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Copper Smith and Tin Plate Worker,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Market and Front Streets, to his house in Front Street, between C. Cowan's Ware-house and the Post-Office, where he now manufactures

COPPER AND TIN WARES

of every description, as usual. He returns his thanks to those who have patronised him heretofore, and hopes by his punctuality and attention to business he will merit a continuance of their favours,

ittsburgh, August 26 1811.

ORIGINAL

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention

By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinary cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

NAIL MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber having lately removed from Wheeling to Pittsburgh, informs the public, that he has commenced manufacturing all sorts of

Wrought and Cut Nails,

BRADS AND SPRIGS,

on the west side of Wood Street, second door from the corner of Front Street, opposite *Mr. Robinson's Warehouse;* where he intends keeping a general assortment for sale, and hopes, from a long practical knowledge of the business, to be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour him with their custom.—Orders will be particularly attended to, and the utmost despatch used.

DAVID IRWIN.

October 5, 1811.

N. B. Two or three apprentices are wanted. Boys from 12 to 14 years of age would be preferred. None need apply but those who can come well recommended.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres. near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situated in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M.Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in cash and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr THOMAS WALLACE, Pittsburgh or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

October 7th 1811 5t

RAGS

The highest price given at this office for *clean Linen and Cotton Rags.*

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western Country!

Morris Truman & Co.

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T. & J. CROMWELL'S, Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 dollars the faggot for *Crowley.*

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,

situate in Wood-street, between Second and Third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE

in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield-street, extending from Third Street to a ten feet alley — A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pttsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

BEST green Havanna coffee in hogsheads and barrels
New rice in tierces
Old Jamaica rum in barrels
Holland gin in do.
Country gin of excellent quality in do.
Cogniac brandy
Old hyson, young hyson and hyson skin teas

FOR SALE,

At the Store in front of the Distillery, corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley, at a low rate for cash or approved endorsed notes at 90 days. Whiskey will also be taken in payment for the above articles at a liberal price.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811. tf

Town Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber having been solicited by a number of Mechanics and others to lay off a TOWN on the south side of the Monongahela opposite to Mr. Eichbaum's factory, he now gives notice, that he has complied with their request; therefore, persons desirous to purchase Lots in said Town will call at his house in Pittsburgh, where they will see the plan, and know the terms of purchase.

The scite for this Town is too well known to require a particular description; suffice it to say, that for elegance of situation and salubrity of air, it is exceeded by none, and the fine springs in its neighbourhood and an inexhaustible mine of coal, renders it a most eligible spot to carry on manufactures either by steam or otherwise.

NATHANIEL BEDFORD.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1811.

☞ Those who have bespoke Lots in the Town laid out by N. Bedford, on the south side of the Monongahela river, are desired to come forward and enter their names, as a Book for that purpose is now opened; otherwise they will be sold to the first bidder.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,

Just received and for Sale, by

ANTHONY BEELEN.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811.

DONATION LANDS *FOR SALE.*

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

BILIOUS & MALIGNANT FEVERS.

THE proprietor of "Hahns Anti Bilious Pills," has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, in the early stage of those diseases, their use will succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequence. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance—they are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head-ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Mr. HAMILTON'S
GRAND RESTORATIVE.

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief,, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from disipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any distructive intemperance the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyngs in, &c.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This well known remedy has cured during the last eleven years, an immence number of children and adults of various dangerous complaints arising from worms.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath especially in the morning; bad and corrupt gums—itching in the nose, and convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep, irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious, purging with slimy and foetid stools, vomiting; large and hard belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse, a dry cough, excessive thirst, sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges, which have been constantly attended with success, in all complaints similar to those above described.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instance.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that acrimonious slime and foulness, which, suffers to accumulate, never fails to injure, and finally ruin them.

The Damask Lip Salve,

Is recommended, (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleasant preparation for chopped and sore lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned by colds, fevers etc. speedily restoring a beautiful rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn Plaister.

A certain remedy for Corns, speedily removing them, root and branch without giving pain.

Hamilton's Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, asthmatic gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, etc.

ITCH CURED.

By once using LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT—The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remitteut and intermittent fevers.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Asthmas, sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions.

To Parents who may have Children afflicted with the

HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable: the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

☞ The Medicines prepared by H. LEE, have been in the highest estimation throughout the United States for upwards of ten years—many of them are sold for less than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail store. They are for Sale in Pittsburgh (only) by

ANTHONY BEELEN,

who is SOLE AGENT for the Proprietor.

To prevent imposition of worthless, or dangerous preparations, purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label, with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the Richard Lee, jun. (to counterfeit which is felony) is affixed to each of her genuine medicines.

Druggists and country store-keepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.

September 19, 1811.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.

DISTILLERS in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, that are disposed to embrace Pharis Bernard's highly improved method of distilling spirituous liquors from grain or fruit, can obtain patent rights by applying to the subscriber, next door to Messrs. T. and J. Cromwell's Warehouse in Pittsburgh.

The principal advantages arising from Bernard's improvement are, the trifling expence of erecting distilleries, a saving of one half the labour and fuel—by getting more liquor from the same quantity of grain, and of a far superior quality.

REUBEN NEAL.

N. B. Two or three smart active la wanted as appnentices to the Button an Tin business. Apply as above.

August 26. tf

Pittsburgh Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishes to establish a Screw Augur Manufactory, will employ two or three hands with or without families. He will furnish shops, coal, iron, &c so that the persons whom he may employ will have nothing to do but join business immediately on their arrival at his factory; he would have it particularly understood that the persons he will employ must be sober and industrious and have a perfect knowledge of the manufacture intended to be established.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1811. tf

Thomas Humphreys & Co.

No. 317, Market street,

Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Zelnople, Butler county, Pennsylvania, an apprentice boy named THOMAS BROOKS, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair hair; had on and took with him a blue cassimer coat, a nankeen coatee, two pair blue nankeen and one pair gingham pantaloons. It is supposed that he has gone towards the state of Ohio. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

DAVID ARONELL.

Sept. 23, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, for more than six months, are requested to make payment without delay, which will prevent trouble and costs.

WOOLMAN GIBSON.

Pittsburgh, October 3. 1811.

TO LET

A well finished frame House, in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets. For terms apply as above

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AN APPRENTICE

IS wanted at the Office of this Gazette—A lad of 15 or 16 years of age, of sober and industrious habits, will be taken on liberal terms.